May 22, 1776. NUMB. 2474.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

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Alſo a general aſſortment of STATIONARY. ¶

ON Tueſday, the fourth day of June next, will be held at New-Caſtle, for the county of New-Caſtle, a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, for the trial of all ſuch crimes as by the laws of this government are made capital or felonies of death; when and where all proſecutors of ſuch crimes, Juſtices of the peace, Eſcheators, Burgeſſes, and Conſtables, are deſired to attend. JOHN CLARK, Sheriff. ¶

Newtown, Bucks County, May 18, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE out of goal this day, a certain John Topping, born in Ireland, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a well ſet fellow, of a ſandy complexion, with ſhort hair; had on a purple outſide coat, black velvet breeches, the reſt of his clothes uncertain. Whoever takes up ſaid Topping, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ SOLOMON PARK, Goaler.

STOLEN *out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of New-Hanover, Burlington county, in the night of the* 11*th inſtant, one* MARE *and* HORSE, *the mare about* 5 *years old, a deep ſorrel, paces and trots,* 14½ *hands high, has a ſmall white ſpot under her foretop; has no hair on one of her hind fetlocks, occaſioned by a hurt: The horſe about* 10 *or* 11 *years old, pale ſorrel, with a white face, paces and trots, one hind foot white; both the aboveſaid creatures uſed to the gears. Alſo on the ſame night from Job Cook, of the ſame place, one pair of leather breeches, about half worn, one pair of ſtriped holland trowſers, one ditto of oxenbrigs, one oxenbrigs ſhirt, one pair of ſhoes, one pair of ribbed worſted ſtockings, and one ſtriped ſilk and cotton jacket; ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by* Jacob Phagin, *alias* Jemiſon, 19 *or* 20 *years of age, a luſty well ſet fellow, about* 5 *feet* 5 *or* 6 *inches high, ſtraight black hair, with ſome freckles in the face; and* Perrin Phagin, 16 *or* 17 *years of age, about* 5 *feet high, dark complexion, with ſhort black hair. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſes, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall be entitled to* Six Dollars *reward, and* Six Dollars *for bringing the thieves to juſtice.* MARTIN LONG,

May 13, 1776. JOB COOK.

To be LETT, and entered on immediately,

TWO good HOUSES; one has three acres of LAND, part meadow; the other three quarters of an acre, ſituate on Lancaſter road, twelve miles from Philadelphia. The above places would ſuit very well for a ſtorekeeper or tradeſman. For terms, enquire of JACOB WYNKOOP, at the ſign of the Seven Stars, near the abovementioned places, or ROBERT ROBERTS, in Philadelphia. *May* 16, 1776. ‡

Newtown, Bucks County, May 18, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Saturday, the firſt day of June next, on the premiſes, one moiety, or equal half part of a certain meſſuage, plantation, and three tracts of land, ſituate in Briſtol townſhip, in the ſaid county of Bucks; two thereof bounded by lands of John Martin, John Smith, Thomas Stanaland, and Delaware river; the other bounded by the ſaid river, and by land of the ſaid Thomas Stanaland, and others; containing in the whole about 237 acres, more or leſs; late the eſtate of Henry Elves, jun. Eſq; deceaſed.

‡ SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

Eaſton, Northampton County, May 13, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, at the houſe of Nicholas Fox, in the town of Northampton, on Tueſday, the 11th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Penn townſhip, in the ſaid county; bounded by the land of Jacob Howſer and Dewalt Kuntz, and containing 90 acres, whereon are a good dwelling-houſe, ſtable, and other out-houſes; late the eſtate of Adam Dittel; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 12th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Lynn townſhip; bounded by the lands of Jacob Grenewalt, Bernhart Shnyder, Michael Fenſtermacher, and Samuel Weſt, and containing about 28 acres, with a good griſt-mill, dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes thereon erected; late the eſtate of Peter Miller; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, at Eaſton, on Tueſday, the 18th day of June next, a certain large tract of land, ſituate at Blooming-Grove, in the county of Northampton; bounded by vacant land and land of Samuel Seely, and containing about 900 acres, whereon there is a great quantity of meadow made, and much more can be made; late the eſtate of Jonas Seely; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, at Eaſton, on Tueſday, the 13th day of June next, three certain tracts of land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip; one of them bounded by land of Peter Pugh and Samuel Drake, and containing 125 acres; one other of them bounded by the above tract, and containing 50 acres; and the other of them bounded by land of James Schomover, Jacob Strowd, Robert Leeves and Godfrey Filker, and containing 60 acres; all late the eſtate of Aaron Dupui, Eſq; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

DESERTED from the *Chatham* armed Boat, *James Montgomery*, Eſq; Commander, JAMES BROWN, about 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, ſtout built, round ſhouldered, ſandy Hair, about 21 Years of Age, has a Scar on his Face, can beat the Drum, and is ſuppoſed to be gone to Maryland. Whoever takes up the ſaid *Brown*, and brings him to the Boat, or Commander, or ſecures him, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JAMES MONTGOMERY. ¶

Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, May 13, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 10th inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant, named ROBERT M'DONALD, 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark brown hair, very talkative, and given to ſwearing; had on an half worn felt hat, new green linen ſhirt, tow linen trowſers, old ſtriped lincey jacket, an old claret coloured ſurtout, old ſhoes, and plated buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN ANDERSON. ¶

WAS TAKEN UP, on the 8th day of March laſt, between Raccoon Iſland and the Jerſey Shore, the remains of a RAFT of PLANK. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take it away, or it will be ſold for the ſame; the plank may be ſeen at ISAAC HARRIS's, on ſaid Iſland. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 12th of May inſtant, a brown MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, about 14½ hands high, a trotter, ſuppoſed to be about 4 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. § ISAAC KNIGHT, junior.

York-Town Goal, May 12, 1776.

WAS committed to my cuſtody the following perſons, viz. Joſeph Bone, who has been guilty of felony, and ſays he is a ſervant to John Tremble, in Maryland. Matthew Campbell, who confeſſed he was a ſervant man to Samuel Moore, in Lancaſter county; had on, when committed, a brown Meniſt coat. A Negroe man, named John, who is a ſlave to a certain Mr. Bogle, of Cumberland county, formerly belonging to Joſeph Simons, of the borough of Lancaſter. Alſo a Negroe woman, who calls herſelf Sally, and is ſuſpected to be a runaway, having loſt her left eye. Their maſters are deſired to come in three weeks from the date hereof, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged for their fees.

¶ MICHAEL GRAYBILL, Goaler.

Bordentown, May 2, 1776.

PETER STRETCH,

HAVING finiſhed the ſale of his goods, and removed into the country, begs leave to return his thanks to his cuſtomers for their favours, and to remind thoſe that are *ſtill* indebted to him to pay the ſame to his clerk, who will wait upon them with their reſpective accounts, and all that are unpaid by the 25th of this inſtant ſhall be ſued, without reſpect of perſons.

N. B. All thoſe to whom he is indebted may depend upon being paid before the firſt of June next.

PHILADELPHIA.

IN CONGRESS, *May* 15, 1776.

WHEREAS his Britannic Majeſty, in conjunction with the Lords and Commons of Great-Britain, has, by a late act of Parliament, excluded the inhabitants of theſe United Colonies from the protection of his Crown: And whereas no anſwer whatever to the humble petitions of the Colonies for redreſs of grievances, and reconciliation with Great-Britain, has been or is likely to be given; but the whole force of that kingdom, aided by foreign mercenaries, is to be exerted for the deſtruction of the good people of theſe Colonies: And whereas it appears abſolutely irreconcileable to reaſon and good conſcience, for the people of theſe Colonies now to take the oaths and affirmations neceſſary for the ſupport of any government under the Crown of Great-Britain; and it is neceſſary that the exerciſe of every kind of authority under the ſaid Crown ſhould be totally ſuppreſſed, and all the powers of government exerted under the authority of the people of the Colonies for the preſervation of internal peace, virtue and good order, as well as for the defence of their lives, liberties and properties, againſt the hoſtile invaſions and cruel depredations of their enemies: Therefore

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the reſpective Aſſemblies and Conventions of the United Colonies, where no Government ſufficient to the exigencies of their affairs has been hitherto eſtabliſhed, to adopt ſuch Government as ſhall, in the opinion of the Repreſentatives of the People, beſt conduce to the happineſs and ſafety of their Conſtituents in particular, and America in general. *By order of Congreſs,*

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

In COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, NEW-JERSEY,

Trenton, May 15, 1776.

WHEREAS unanimity amongſt all ranks of people is at this time of imminent danger moſt eſſential to the peace, ſafety and defence of this colony: And whereas this Committee have been informed, that ſundry perſons in divers parts of this province, paying no reſpect to the General Aſſociation recommended to the inhabitants thereof, or to their own welfare, are attempting to raiſe mobs and riots, with a view, as this Committee is informed, to fix prices to ſeveral commodities, much under what they can either be manufactured at, or imported for, though greatly wanted, and at this critical juncture very difficult to be procured, particularly ſalt, wool and coarſe linens: And as ſuch conduct can have no other tendency but to create diviſions amongſt us, and deter thoſe who are willing from riſking their property in order to procure thoſe neceſſary articles, whereby they will become ſtill ſcarcer and the poorer ſort of people in the end greatly ſuffer—This Committee find themſelves under the neceſſity of declaring, that as it is their duty ſo ſo they are determined, as far as in them lies, to protect every peaceable inhabitant of this province in the ſecure poſſeſſion of his property, as well as the free enjoyment of every civil privilege that he is entitled to from the community, from all riots or riotous attempts whatever: In order thereto this Committee do requeſt that all Committees of Obſervation, Magiſtrates and other officers, as well civil as military, in this colony, will exert themſelves and be particularly careful to ſuppreſs all attempts to raiſe any mobs or riots in the parts they reſide in, and to preſerve the peace of ſociety—This Committee do at the ſame time requeſt, that all perſons who may have any of thoſe neceſſary articles to diſpoſe of (and thoſe who have large quantities are deſired to do it) will conſider the poor people in this time of general calamity, and not exact extravagant prices, eſpecially on ſuch as have been procured at low rates, more particularly the article of ſalt.

This Committee being informed that ſundry ill-diſpoſed perſons within this colony have engroſſed conſiderable ſums of gold and ſilver ſpecie, and are attempting to diſpoſe of the ſame for paper-currency, (particularly Continental) at more than the value that has been heretofore fixed on gold and ſilver coin made current in this province; and as ſuch a practice muſt have an immediate tendency to depreciate the value of paper-currency, it is hereby *Reſolved*, That no perſon, poſſeſſed of gold or ſilver coin within this province, ſhall receive a greater value therefor, in paper-currency, than ſuch denomination of coins have been accuſtomed to paſs for in this colony, under penalty of being conſidered as enemies to the Liberties of America, and treated accordingly.

By order of the Committee,

Atteſt. SAMUEL TUCKER, Preſident.

JOHN DENNIS, D. Secretary.

N. B. *The ſeveral Printers are deſired to publiſh the above reſolutions in their papers.*

Berks County, May, 1776.

WHEREAS it has been proved before the Committee, that I, the ſubſcriber, have deſignedly thrown out many expreſſions to diſcourage the good people of this and the neighbouring county (of Northampton) from taking up arms againſt Great Britain, and have alſo wrote ſeveral letters for that purpoſe, I do hereby acknowledge the truth of the ſaid charge, and beg pardon of the public for my conduct, and do promiſe and engage that I will ſupport the preſent oppoſition as much as in my power againſt all the enemies of America, and for the future conduct myſelf in ſuch a manner, as ſhall give no offence to my neighbours concerned in the ſame, or in any wiſe prevent the proſecution of the meaſures of the Honourable the Congreſs, or of any public body acting under them. Witneſs my hand this 11th of May, 1776. NICHOLAS HERMANY.

Publiſhed by Order of the Committee of Berks County,

COLLINSON READ, Secretary.

BOSTON, *May* 13.

George Merchant, a private in Captain Morgan's company of riflemen from Virginia, who went to Canada with Col. Arnold last fall, was taken prisoner with two Indians and a New-England soldier, passing over the river St. Lawrence, Merchant was sent to England to be hanged, but never was even examined, and the other three were kept close prisoners in Quebec, confined in Irons: He left Bristol the 24th of March, and arrived at Halifax in 23 days, tarried there 10, when he with several masters of vessels that had been taken by the ministerial cruizers, hired a small vessel to bring them to Newbury; but, by reason of contrary winds, put into Old York last Thursday, and came to town by land yesterday to General Ward, who soon dispatched him express to General Washington:—By him we have the following important and very interesting advices, viz.

HALIFAX, April 23.

Tuesday afternoon last arrived his Majesty's sloop Viper, with some transports from the West-Indies, being part of the fleet which was drove off this coast by the severe weather last winter.

Wednesday evening last arrived a schooner from Boston [in England] in 23 days passage.

Thursday morning arrived his Majesty's ships Rose and Glasgow, Captains Wallace and Howe, from New-Port, Rhode-Island.

Friday arrived the Tamer, from South-Carolina.

Saturday sailed the Viper Sloop of War, for Quebec, with a Number of Transports and Troops on board.

Same day arrived a packet from Falmouth [G. B.] in 5 weeks and 3 days.

Sunday arrived here the Scarborough from Savannah in Georgia, in whom came Governor Wright of that province.

We are informed that Governor Campbell, of South-Carolina, is on his passage for this place.

BRISTOL, February 17.

The West-India traders outward all take guns:—The captures of the homeward bound would alarm the merchants and distress,—those are yet unprovided.

Extract of a letter from an eminent gentleman in London, to his friend in America, dated February 7.

"Lord Howe is appointed commander in chief of the fleet, the commander at land is not yet determined. Lord Cornwallis is now ready to sail from Cork with 3000 men for Virginia, to meet General Clinton. The plan is, to march through that colony and attack Philadelphia by land, if impracticable by sea; they reckon upon paper to have an army of 30,000, mostly Germans, in America, by June. Burgoyne is to retake Canada with 10,000 men; if the passage over the Blue-Ridge is fortified, that way will be impracticable. If offers of settlement, &c. are prepared to fling into the camp, in German, when the Germans arrive, it must have a great effect.—They trust to the slaves, but more to the Scotch among you.

"The Generals talked of are Amherst, Count La Lippe or Harvey, the last is most probable.

"A General of the first abilities has offered to go over, if I could assure him of being received by the Congress. If the ministerial efforts do not succeed this campaign, it is over with them."

From the PUBLIC LEDGER.

LONDON, *February* 14.

[AUTHENTIC.]

CORPS in AMERICA, and under Orders for the CONTINENT, January, 1776.

NOW IN AMERICA.

17th drag. Preston's, 4th foot, Hodgson's, 5th —— Percy's	at Boston.
7th —— Bertie's	Taken at Chamblee the greatest part, the rest with Carleton.
8th —— Armstrong's	At the upper posts, Niagara, Detroit, &c.
10th— Sandford's, 22d — Gage's, 23d — Howe's	at Boston.
26th Ld. Wm. Gordon's late Scott's	Taken the greatest part at St. John's, rest with Carleton.
35th — Fl. Campbell's, 38th — Pigot's, 40th — Hamilton's, 43d — Carry's, 44th — Abercrombie's, 45th — Haviland's, 47th — Carleton's, 49th — Maitland's, 52d — Clavering's, 63d — T. Grant's, 64th — Pomeroy's	at Boston.
65th — Urmston's	at Boston and Halifax.

Royal Artillery, at Boston, five Companies, each one Captain, one Captain-Lieutenant, one First Lieutenant, three Second Lieutenants, three Serjeants, three Corporals, six Bombardiers, twelve Gunners, one Fife, two Drums, and forty-eight Matrosses.

1 Company ditto, at Quebec.
1 Company ditto, at Montreal, &c. part supposed (to be taken.
1 Company ditto, at St. Augustine.
1 Invalid Company ditto, at Newfoundland.

Marines,—intended to be made up to 2000, and it is expected that more Artillery will be sent.

INTENDED FOR THE SERVICE IN NORTH-AMERICA, 1776.

29th foot, Evelyn's,—Now at Chatham, ordered to be in readiness to embark on board of men of war, supposed to be destined for Quebec, and to sail so as to arrive there as early as the navigation of the river St. Lawrence will admit.

3d foot, Sir J. Amherst's, 9th—Ligonier's, 11th—A'Court's, 20th—Parker's, 24th—G. Cornwallis's, now Taylor's	Now ordered to be in readiness for embarkation in the spring.
34th—Ld. F. Cavendish's, 53d —H. Elphinstone's, 62d — Strodes's, now Jones's, 6th —Boothby's	now at St. Vincent's.
14th—Cunningham's	Partly at St. Augustine, partly with Lord Dunmore, the rest at Halifax.
15th—Cavan's	ready to sail from Corke.
6th—Gisborne's	at Pensacola.
17th—Monckton's, 27th—Massey's	on their passage from Ireland, 4 companies of the 17th arrived at Boston.
28th—Erle's	put back to Corke.
33d —Cornwallis's, 37th—Coote's	Ready to sail from Corke.
42d —Lord Murray's	recruiting in Scotland.
46th—Vaughan's	7 companies put back to Corke, the other three on their passage to Boston.
54th—Frederick's	ready to sail from Corke.
55th—Ja. Grant's	on their passage from Ireland.
57th—Irwine's	ready to sail from Corke.
2d. batt. Fraser's corps	raising in Scotland, to consist of 2000 men.
Goreham and M'Lean's corps	raising in America, to consist of 4 or 500 each.

N. B. The marching regiments, for the American service, are to consist of twelve companies of fifty-six effective rank and file each company; the three Highland battalions excepted, viz. Lord John Murray's and Fraser's, which are to consist of 1000 men each.

16th Drag. Burgoyne's—under orders for Boston.

N. B. The present establishment of the 16th and 17th drag. exclusive of the commissioned officers:—two serjeants, two corporals, and thirty-five effective privates to each troop, six troops; but an augmentation is ordered of one cornet, one serjeant, corporals, and thirty privates to each troop, to do duty on foot, no horses to be provided for this augmentation. 1000 of the guards to be drafted from the three regiments, and commanded by Col. Matthews. Besides the above British force, it is reckoned there will be 15,000 foreign auxiliaries; and that the shipping necessary for the embarkation will be 90,000 ton.

We further learn, by extracts from the St. James's chronicle, of the 19th of March, inserted in the Halifax Gazette, that General Burgoyne was to sail for Quebec with 10,000 troops, and retake it if in the hands of the rebels, and then proceed to Montreal, St. John's, &c.—that General Gage and Lord Howe, with 7000 troops, were to join General Howe at Boston, at which place it is supposed there is 8000—Gage to remain as Governor of Massachusetts, while the Generals Howes are to attack and beat the rebels from their posts; they are then to secure their embarkation and proceed to New-York, land there and occupy Hudson's-river, and proceed up and join Gen. Burgoyne from Quebec, and establish a chain of forts round New-England.——Also that 100 sail of frigates and sloops of war are to line our coast, it is said three deep, to cut off all communication between the Colonies.—That the above troops are to be Hessians, who enter into pay before they march, and Hanoverians and British; the foreign states are subsedized for two years after the troops shall be returned to their own land again, if ever that should be.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 10.

Last Monday 45 members of the House of Burgesses met at the Capitol, pursuant to their last adjournment; but it being their opinion, that the people could not now be legally represented according to the ancient constitution, which has been subverted by the King, Lords and Commons of Great-Britain, and consequently dissolved, they unanimously dissolved themselves accordingly.

The same day the General Convention of Delegates from the counties and corporations in this colony met at the Capitol, when the Hon. Edmund Pendleton, Esq; being elected President, addressed himself to the Convention in the following manner:

GENTLEMEN,

BE pleased to accept my sincere thanks for the honour done me in your election to this high and important office, which I esteem the more, as it affords a public testimony that my former endeavours for the proper discharge of that trust have not been unacceptable to my country. I beg leave to assure you of my unremitted attention to the arduous duties of my appointment, which I will endeavour to execute with the utmost impartiality; and, conscious of my want of abilities, I shall rely with confidence on your candour to make the most favourable interpretation of all my actions.

"We are now met in General Convention according to the ordinance for our election, at a time truly critical, when subjects of the most important and interesting nature require our serious attention.

"The administration of justice, and almost all the powers of government, have now been suspended for near two years. It will become us to reflect whether we can longer sustain the great struggle we are making in this situation; and the case of criminals confined and not tried, and others who may be apprehended pursuant to our laws, deserves particular notice.

"Our military and naval arrangements, as well as the funds for supporting them, will call for our revision; and the ordinance prescribing a mode of punishment for the enemies of America in this colony being very defective, will require amendment.

"There are some articles more immediately necessary for our people, particularly salt, which it may be wise to encourage the production and manufacture of, either by increased bounties, or erecting public works, as shall be judged most effectual to that end.

"Several resolutions of Congress, and letters from our Delegates on these and other subjects, I am directed by the Committee of Safety to lay before you, together with several petitions they have received, on which it was not within their powers to determine.

"In the discussion of these, and all other subjects which may come under our consideration, permit me to recommend calmness, unanimity and diligence, as the most likely means of bringing them to a happy and prosperous issue."

There is advice from North-Carolina, that eight or ten transports have arrived at Cape-Fear from Ireland, being part of a fleet which sailed from that kingdom with 4000 troops on board. The rest were looked for daily.

Col. John Willoughby, of Norfolk county, with his son, and between 60 and 70 Negroes, have gone on board Lord Dunmore's fleet. This old gentleman, some few months ago, acted as Lieutenant of his county under a commission from Lord Dunmore, but pleaded in his justification, that he had been compelled to receive it, and to take the oath prescribed by his Lordship. Some witnesses appearing in the old man's favour, the last Convention were pleased to restore him to the former good opinion of his countrymen; and now, in requital for such kindness, has voluntarily, and without any compulsion, gone over to our enemies, thereby marking himself a vile apostate, and *black* traitor.

His Majesty's sloop Nautilus, of 18 guns, is arrived in Hampton road.

PROVIDENCE, May 11.

The Honourable General Assembly of this colony stands adjourned to the second Monday in June next, then to meet at Newport.

The House have ordered a monument to be erected over the remains of the Honourable SAMUEL WARD, Esq; late a Delegate from this colony in the Continental Congress, in testimony of the respect due to his memory, and in grateful remembrance of his public services.

WILLIAM ELLERY, Esq; is chosen a Delegate for this colony, to attend the Continental Congress, in place of the Hon. SAMUEL WARD, Esq; deceased.

One of the Continental ships, now building here, will be launched on Tuesday next, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the other on Saturday next, at eight o'clock in the morning.

NEW-LONDON, May 10.

Last Monday, a New-York privateer which was bound out from this port, was chased for several hours by the Cerberus frigate, and a brig her consort, from Montauk point to the westward, but the privateer, by making short tacks close in shore, kept out of reach of their shot and got clear; mean while sundry vessels which had been some weeks waiting an opportunity to get to sea, ran by Montauk point, and got out.

NEW-YORK, May 20.

Captain Wilson, who arrived at Newbury port on the first instant from France, has brought with him the following valuable cargo, viz. 21,600 pounds of gun-powder, 10 eight pounders, 6 six ditto, and 2 four ditto, 10,478 pounds of sulphur, 1000 ditto of German steel, 11000 flints, and 12 muskets with bayonets.

Extract of a letter from Providence, N. E.

"Yesterday a master of a vessel arrived here from Halifax, who made his escape from thence, with a number of other ship masters:—he informs, that the fleet and army are in a wretched condition, great part of the latter being still on shipboard; that garrets rent at 5 dollars per week, and that many of the officers and soldiers curse Lord North as heartily as the Americans."

Extract of a letter from Montreal, May 1, 1776.

"On Sunday last arrived here, Baron Woedike, and Col. De Haas, with Mr. Joseph Terry, of this place, accompanied by several other gentlemen of the army. And on Monday the Committee of the Hon. Continental Congress, for establishing and regulating the Continental affairs in this province, with the celebrated Dr. Franklin at their head. They were received on the beach at the port de Vaudreuil by General Arnold, and the friends to liberty, and a salute was fired from the Citadel; being escorted to head-quarters, they and a number of friends to liberty spent the evening with decent mirth."

Thursday last 24 Indians, the chiefs of several Indian Nations, arrived here from Albany: we hear they are to set out for Philadelphia in a few days, in order to wait on the Honourable Continental Congress.

Saturday last arrived here from New-London, a privateer sloop, in the Continental service, lately commanded by Capt. Hazard, but now by Captain Jones:—she brought some recruits for the army.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

AT a Meeting at the State-House, on Monday last, of a very large number of the Inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, upon due notification,

Major *John Bayard*, as Chairman of the Committee of Inspection and Observation of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, &c. informed the people that the meeting was called at the request of a considerable number of respectable citizens. Whereupon Col. *Daniel Roberdeau* was appointed to, and seated in the chair—and it was

Moved, That the Resolve of Congress, of the 15th inst. be read—Whereupon it was read in the following words.

[*For the Resolve of Congress see the first Page.*]

The people, in testimony of their warmest approbation, gave *three cheers*.

Moved, That the instructions given by the House of Assembly to their Delegates in Congress be read, and the same were read accordingly as follows:

"GENTLEMEN,

"THE trust reposed in you is of such a nature, and the modes of executing it may be so diversified in the course of your deliberations, that it is scarcely possible to give you particular instructions respecting it.

"We therefore, in general, direct, that you, or any four of you, meet in Congress the Delegates of the several Colonies now assembled in this city, and any such Delegates as may meet in Congress next year; that you consult together on the present critical and alarming state of public affairs; that you exert your utmost endeavours to agree upon, and recommend such measures, as you shall judge to afford the best prospect of obtaining redress of American Grievances, and restoring that union and harmony between Great-Britain and the Colonies so essential to the welfare and happiness of both countries.

"Though the oppressive measures of the *British* Parliament and administration have compelled us to resist their violence by force of arms, yet we strictly enjoin you, that you, in behalf of this colony, dissent from, and utterly reject, any propositions, should such be made, that may cause, or lead to, a separation from our Mother Country, or a change of the form of this government.

"You are directed to make report of your proceedings to this House.

Signed by Order of the House,

November 9, 1775. JOHN MORTON, Speaker."

Col. *Thomas M'Kean* informed, that the Committee of the City and Liberties, apprehending the dangerous tendency of the said instructions, had presented a memorial to the Honorable House of Assembly, praying that they might be rescinded, and that the House taking the said memorial into their consideration did, as the last act of that body in their last sessions, determine not to alter the said instructions.

Upon motion, resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the said instructions have a dangerous tendency to withdraw this province from that *happy union* with the other colonies, which we consider both as our *glory* and *protection*.

Upon motion, resolved unanimously, That the present House of Assembly was not elected for the purpose of forming a new government.

On motion, resolved, (with one dissenting voice only) That the present House of Assembly, not having the authority of the people for that purpose, cannot proceed thereon without assuming *arbitrary power*.

Resolved unanimously, That a protest be immediately entered, by the People of this City and Liberties, against the power of the said House to carry the said Resolve of Congress into execution.

It being moved, and the question thereupon put, Whether the present government is competent to the exigencies of our affairs? the same was carried in the negative unanimously.

Resolved unanimously, That a Provincial Convention ought to be chosen *by the people*, for the express purpose of carrying the said Resolve of Congress into execution.

As some difficulties may arise respecting the mode of electing Members for the said Convention, therefore

Resolved unanimously, That the Committee of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, be directed to send the aforementioned Resolve of Congress to the several Committees throughout the province, and to call together a number from the Committee of each county, to hold a

Mifflin

Provincial Conference, in order to determine upon the number of which the Convention for framing a new government ſhall be compoſed, and the manner in which they ſhall be elected.

A Proteſt being produced and read, the ſame was unanimouſly approved.

The PROTEST of divers of the inhabitants of this province, in behalf of themſelves and others.

To the Honourable the REPRESENTATIVES of the province of PENNSYLVANIA.

GENTLEMEN,

WE, the inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, in behalf of ourſelves and others, the inhabitants of Pennſylvania, conceive it our duty to repreſent unto this Houſe as followeth:

That whereas the Hon. Continental Congreſs hath by a reſolve, bearing date the 15th inſtant, recommended the taking up and eſtabliſhing new governments throughout all the United Colonies, under the "AUTHORITY of the PEOPLE;" and as the chartered power of this Houſe is derived from our mortal enemy the King of Great-Britain, and the members thereof were elected by ſuch perſons only as were either in real or ſuppoſed allegiance to the ſaid King, to the excluſion of many worthy inhabitants, whom the aforeſaid reſolve of Congreſs hath now rendered electors; and as this Houſe, in its preſent ſtate, is in immediate intercourſe with a Governor bearing the ſaid King's commiſſion, and who is his ſworn repreſentative, holding, and by oath obliged to hold official correſpondence with the Miniſters of the ſaid King, and is not within the reach of any act of ours to be abſolved therefrom—We therefore, in this ſolemn manner, in behalf of ourſelves and others, do hereby renounce and proteſt againſt the authority and qualification of this Houſe for framing a new government.

As we mean not to enter into any altercation with this Houſe, we ſhall forbear enumerating the particular inconſiſtencies of its former conduct, and content ourſelves with declaring that, as a body of men bound by oaths of allegiance to our enemy, and influenced, as many of its members are, either by connections with, or pecuniary employments under the Proprietary of this province, who is likewiſe the ſaid King's repreſentative, it is to all good intents and purpoſes diſqualified to take into conſideration the late Reſolve of Congreſs; and as an Houſe is not within the deſcription mentioned in the ſaid Reſolve, as an "Aſſembly under the authority of the people" only, and becauſe likewiſe that we have very alarming apprehenſions that a new government, modelled by perſons ſo inconſiſtently circumſtanced, would be the means of ſubjecting ourſelves and our poſterity to greater grievances than any we have hitherto experienced.

In thus proteſting againſt the authority of this Houſe for framing a new government, we mean not to object againſt its exerciſing the proper powers it has hitherto been accuſtomed to uſe, for the ſafety and convenience of the province, until ſuch time as a new conſtitution originating from, and founded on, "*the authority of the people*" ſhall be finally ſettled by a Provincial Convention to be elected for that purpoſe, and until the proper officers and repreſentatives of the people ſhall be choſen agreeable thereto, and qualified to ſucceed this Houſe—For which purpoſe an application will be made to the Committee of Inſpection and Obſervation of the City and Liberties (whoſe ſervices on all occaſions hath been applied to the ſupport of the rights of the people) for calling a conference of Committees of the ſeveral counties of this province, agreeable to the powers it is already inveſted with for that purpoſe, which ſaid conference of Committees ſhall iſſue out ſummonſes for electing, *by ballot*, a *Provincial Convention*, conſiſting of at leaſt 100 members, for the purpoſe of carrying the ſaid reſolve of Congreſs into execution—As we are fully convinced that our ſafety and happineſs, next to the immediate providence of God, depend on our complying with, and ſupporting, firmly, the ſaid reſolve of Congreſs, that thereby the *union of the colonies* may be preſerved inviolate.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Chairman be directed to ſign and preſent the ſaid Proteſt to the Hon. Houſe of Aſſembly.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we will ſupport the meaſures now adopted at all hazards, be the conſequences what they may.

The thanks of the City and Liberties being preſented (by an unanimous vote) to Col. *Roberdeau* for his impartiality and faithful diſcharge of his truſt as Chairman, he was pleaſed to reply—That he acknowledged the honour done him, and that he eſteemed it more than if conferred by a Prince.

The thanks of the City and Liberties were alſo preſented (by an unanimous vote) to their Committee of Inſpection and Obſervation for their zeal, fidelity and ſteady attention to the duties of their important ſtation.—And Col. Thomas M'Kean, as Chairman of that Committee, accepted and politely acknowledged the ſame.

The meeting was conducted with the utmoſt decorum and harmony. DANIEL ROBERDEAU, Chairman.

The proteſt, agreeable to the reſolve, was the ſame day preſented to the Speaker of the Hon. Houſe of Aſſembly.

The following remonſtrance to the Honourable the Houſe of Aſſembly, which was yeſterday agreed to at a meeting of a reſpectable number of the inhabitants of this city and liberties, and is now ſigning by them, is earneſtly recommended to the inhabitants of the different counties of the province, that in this, or ſome ſimilar manner, they may expreſs their ſentiments upon the proteſt referred to.

May 22, 1776.

To the Hon. the REPRESENTATIVES of the FREEMEN of the province of *Pennſylvania*, in Aſſembly met.

The ADDRESS *and* REMONSTRANCE *of the Subſcribers, Inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.*

WHEREAS to our great affliction we find that a paper has been preſented to the Houſe, ſtiled "The Proteſt of divers inhabitants of this province," ſaid to be "in behalf of themſelves and others," the purport of which is to ſubvert and change the conſtitution of this government, upon ſundry allegations which we cannot conceive to be well founded; and whereas we think it an indiſpenſible duty to ourſelves and our poſterity, to claim and ſupport our birthright in the charter and wiſe laws of Pennſylvania, either conſented to by ourſelves, or delivered down to us by our anceſtors, as far as may be poſſible, without injury to the public cauſe of America, during the preſent diſtreſſed ſituation of our affairs: We do therefore remonſtrate againſt the ſaid proteſt, for the following reaſons:

1ſt. Becauſe it holds up the Reſolve of the *Congreſs*, of the 15th inſtant, as an *abſolute* injunction for the "taking up and eſtabliſhing *new governments* throughout all the united colonies, under the authority of the people." Whereas the ſaid reſolve is only a conditional recommendation "to the reſpective Aſſemblies and Conventions of the United Colonies, where no *government ſufficient to the exigencies of their affairs has been eſtabliſhed*, to adopt ſuch governments as ſhall, *in the opinion of the Repreſentatives of the People*, beſt conduce to the happineſs and ſafety of their *conſtituents in particular*, and America in general." And here it is obvious to remark, that in this and every other Reſolve of Congreſs, where "*Aſſemblies* and *Conventions*" are referred to, it muſt be intended (and the practice has been accordingly) that wherever *Aſſemblies* exiſt, and can meet as the ancient conſtitutional bodies in their reſpective colonies, the public buſineſs is to be carried on by *them*, and by *Conventions*, only in thoſe urgent caſes where arbitrary Governors, by prorogations and diſſolutions, prevent the Repreſentatives of the People from ſitting, to deliberate on their own affairs, or have ſubverted the conſtitutions, by abdicating their offices, and levying war againſt theſe colonies. That the aſſembly of this province cannot be prorogued or diſſolved; that they have been exceeded by no province in their noble exertions in the common cauſe of liberty; that by the Reſolve of Congreſs, who have never interfered in the domeſtic police of the colonies, the Repreſentatives of the People are left as the ſole judges, whether their governments be "ſufficient for the exigencies of *their* affairs" or *not*; that our courts of law are open, juſtice has been adminiſtered with a due attention to our circumſtances, and large ſums of money iſſued, the credit of which might be ſhaken, and numberleſs confuſions enſue, from innovations haſtily or unneceſſarily made.

2d. We remonſtrate againſt the ſaid *Proteſt*, as ſetting on foot a meaſure which tends to diſunion, and muſt damp the zeal of multitudes of the good people of Pennſylvania in the common cauſe, who, having a high veneration for their civil and religious rights, as ſecured by our charter, never conceived, when they engaged, among other things, for the ſupport of the charter rights of another colony, that *they* would be called upon to make a ſacrifice of *their own charter*.----Nor can we now ſee any thing in *our* ſituation which requires ſuch an unequal ſacrifice, while other colonies, particularly Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, the authority of whoſe Aſſemblies is the ſame way derived by charter as ours, continue their ancient forms of government by *theſe* bodies, without Conventions.

That whatever temporary alteration in *forms* the urgency of affairs, or the *authority* of the people, can be conceived to juſtify or render expedient, *that* authority is fully veſted in our Repreſentatives in Aſſembly freely and annually choſen.

Six parts in ſeven of your body are, by our ineſtimable charter, veſted with the power of determining in this matter.---We look to you, as entruſted with the conſervation of our rights, and are firmly of opinion, that your conſtituents in general will chearfully be governed by whatever your wiſdom may ordain in the preſent exigency,---humbly recommending it to you always to keep in mind, that in times of confuſion every change ſhould be cautiouſly adopted, and only ſuch made as are abſolutely neceſſary:---In which particulars the province of South-Carolina (when impelled by neceſſity) has ſet a laudable example, regulating themſelves with a view towards, and only until, "an accommodation of the unhappy differences between Great-Britain and America can be obtained, an event which," though traduced and treated as rebels, they ſtill profeſs earneſtly to deſire.

Extract of a letter to the CONGRESS, *dated Montreal, May* 10, 1776.

"By Col. Campbell, who arrived here early this morning from Quebec, we are informed that two men of war, two frigates and one tender, arrived there early on Monday the 6th inſtant. About 11 o'clock the enemy ſallied out, to the number, as is ſuppoſed, of one thouſand men. Our forces were ſo diſperſed at different parts, that not more than two hundred could be collected together at Head-quarters. This ſmall force could not reſiſt the enemy. All our cannon, five hundred muſkets, and about two hundred ſick, unable to come off, have fallen into their hands. The retreat was made with the utmoſt precipitation and confuſion. However, Col. Campbell informs us that he imagines we have loſt very few men, except the ſick abovementioned.

"General Thomas was laſt Thurſday evening at Dechambeau. At a council of war it was determined to retreat to the mouth of the Sorel. This day Gen. Arnold goes down there, and if he can get information of the enemy's real ſtrength, and it ſhould be found inconſiderable, perhaps a council of war, on reconſideration, may think proper to march the army back to Dechambeau, which is now ſtrengthened by Col. Gratton's, Burrel's, and Sinclair's regiments. Beſides the above loſſes, one batteau loaded with powder, ſuppoſed to contain thirty barrels, and an armed veſſel, which the crew were obliged to abandon, were intercepted by one of the enemy's frigates. *Publiſhed by order of Congreſs*,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The Hon. Continental Congreſs have promoted Horatio Gates, Eſq; late Adjutant-General, to the rank of Major-General, and Thomas Mifflin, Eſq; late Quarter-Maſter-General, to that of a Brigadier-General.

Yeſterday Major-General GATES arrived in this city from New-York.

Extract of a Letter from Great Egg-Harbour, May 14.

"Yeſterday Capt. Broadhurſt, in the ſchooner Fidelity, from Martinico for Brunſwick, was chaſed in here by a large white-bottomed ſloop, with a ſquare-ſail and ſtanding top-ſail, ſuppoſed to be a tender, as ſhe appeared to be full of men; ſhe followed the ſchooner on to the bar, till it was thought ſhe ſtruck;—being low water, and the bar rough, ſhe wore round and ſtood out, and has been beating off and on ever ſince."

In COMMITTEE *of Inſpection and Obſervation, Philadelphia, May* 18, 1776.

WHEREAS a quantity of Salt, ſuppoſed to be about four thouſand buſhels, belonging to *Joſhua Fiſher and Sons*, imported in December 1774, contrary to the Continental Aſſociation, was then ſtored under the care of the Committee of Inſpection and Obſervation for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, and now remains unſold: The ſaid *Joſhua Fiſher and Sons* having refuſed to ſell it, according to the recommendations of Congreſs, and ſtill continue contumaciouſly ſo to do.—And the ſaid *Joſhua Fiſher and Sons*, by their letter dated the 8th of this month, directed to this Committee, and received the 11th of the ſame, have propoſed, that if the ſame be delivered to them without *any conditions whatſoever*, they will retail it in ſmall quantities to the conſumer at Three Shillings per buſhel.——This Committee being well informed that the aforeſaid propoſal was ſpread through the country before it was made to the Committee; was calculated to involve them in difficulties, and has a tendency to induce the people to believe, that the Committee have ſome ſiniſter views in detaining the Salt in their poſſeſſion.—The Committee think it their duty to remind the public, that *Thomas Fiſher* and *Samuel Fiſher*, of the houſe of *Joſhua Fiſher and Sons*, have been adjudged and advertiſed as *enemies to their country*, and *incapable of all trade and intercourſe* with the people of theſe colonies; and therefore, that the Salt cannot be delivered to them, nor, if it were in their poſſeſſion, could it be purchaſed of them by any friend to American liberty.—The Committee at the ſame time aſſure the public, that they have under their conſideration a mode of diſpoſing of the ſaid Salt, ſo as to ſerve the public in the moſt effectual manner, without doing the leaſt injuſtice to the ſaid *Joſhua Fiſher and Sons*.

Publiſhed by order of Committee,

SAMUEL C. MORRIS, Secretary.

IN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY,

Philadelphia, May 16, 1776.

The Committee having already made known to the inhabitants of this city the preſſing occaſion there is for a large quantity of LEAD, to be employed in the defence of this country, and requeſted them to ſpare, for the public uſe, the various ſpecies of leaden weights in their reſpective families.—The Committee, as the moſt eaſy and expeditious method of procuring ſuch LEAD, have appointed Thomas Nevell, Frazer Kinſley, William Colliday, and John Darcy, to go round the city and receive it at the ſeveral houſes, they paying at the rate of Six-pence per pound, as formerly ſpecified, it being underſtood that clock-weights are not at preſent comprehended among them, as the iron weights to replace them are not yet made.

It is expected that every virtuous citizen will immediately and chearfully comply with this requiſition; but if any perſons ſhould be ſo loſt to all ſenſe of the public good as to refuſe, a liſt of their names is directed to be returned to this Committee.

Extract from the Minutes,

WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

In COMMITTEE of SAFETY,

May 21, 1776

Col. Cadwalader having introduced the report of the ſeveral gentlemen appointed by this Board, to examine the muſket cartridges made up by the Commiſſary.—Ordered, that the ſame be publiſhed in the different newspapers.

Extract from the Minutes,

WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

We the ſubſcribers, appointed by the Board of Officers of the Aſſociators of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, for the purpoſe of examining the cartridges delivered by the Commiſſary to the ſaid Aſſociators, have carefully examined the ſame, and find the weight of powder therein contained is two fifth parts of the weight of the ball. It appears clearly, from experiment, that the powder is very good, that the above proportion is fully ſufficient, and that *more* would be *uſeleſs* if not *dangerous*.

T. MATLACK, Col. Rifle Bat.
FR. WADE, Capt. 2d Bat.
FR. GURNEY, Capt. 3d Bat.
WM. WILL, Capt. 1ſt Bat.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1776.

In COMMITTEE of INSPECTION and OBSERVATION of Cheſter County, May 11, 1776.

Reſolved, That the inhabitants of each townſhip in this county, that have not already appointed perſons to collect the arms from the non-aſſociators, as enjoined by the Reſolves of the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of the Province of Pennſylvania, be requeſted, and they are hereby requeſted to meet at the moſt convenient place in their reſpective townſhips, on the 25th day of this inſtant, to chooſe ſuitable perſons for that purpoſe, and proceed as enjoined by the aforeſaid Reſolves.

WILLIAM EVANS, Chairman.

TO-MORROW, at One o'Clock,

At Footman and Jeyes's Vendue-ſtore,

Will begin the SALE of

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SHOP GOODS,

Amongſt which are the following valuable Articles,

CALICOES, chintz and cottons; variety of ſilks, ſuch as peelings, ſattins, mantuas, ducapes, luteſtrings, &c. thread, cotton and ſilk ſtockings; Holland tape and bobbins; buckrams; cambricks and lawns; damaſcuſes; home made linens; checks; calimancoes; durants and tammies; ſhaloons; rattinets; velverets; plain and figured gauzes; kenting handkerchiefs; ozenbrigs, &c. Alſo Glaſs Ware, Houſhold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. ¶ IW.

TO BE SOLD, FOR CASH, BY

ANDREW CALDWELL,

A FEW Barrels of excellent COFFEE; alſo a few Pieces of fine ſtriped Ruſſia LINEN, fit for Gentlemens Jackets and Breeches. *May* 21, 1776.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE Time of a Dutch SERVANT LAD, who has between five and ſix years to ſerve. Enquire of the Keeper of the Work-houſe.

To be SOLD, by private SALE,

A Valuable LOT of LAND, ſituate on the old York road, about 17 miles from Philadelphia, containing 25 acres, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, a large weaver's ſhop, convenient for a tradeſman, a ſtone kitchen, with a never-failing well of water therein, a good barn and other out-houſes, about 4 acres of good bearing orchard, about 5 acres of good meadow, 5 acres of well timbered land, all in good repair; it is a ſuitable place for either ſtore or tavern. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the premiſes, may know the terms, by applying to

¶ JACOB RUSH, on ſaid premiſes.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 9th day of May inſtant, a bright bay MARE, about 14½ hands high, with a blaze down her face, her hind feet are white above the fetlocks, paces and trots, has a ſwitch tail, part of the left ſide of her mane has been trimmed half along the neck, never has been ſhod, 3 years old this ſpring. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have THREE DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JACOB LEECH.

Philadelphia, April 17, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away this day, from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man, named WILLIAM ATTWOOD, about 5 feet 4 inches high, round ſhouldered, with black hair, about 35 years of age, by trade a Braſs-Founder; had on, when he went away, a half-worn caſtor hat, brown coat, red jacket, black ſtocking breeches, grey yarn ſtockings, calf-ſkin ſhoes, and pewter buckles. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have, if taken in this province, Twenty Shillings, if out of the province, Thirty Shillings reward, beſides reaſonable charges, if brought home. It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards New-York. ¶ SAMUEL PARKER.

ALL Perſons having PROVINCIAL ARMS not fit for Service, are deſired to bring them forthwith to the GUN-LOCK FACTORY, in Cherry Alley, to be put in good Order.

THE Members of the LIBRARY COMPANY of Philadelphia are requeſted to attend at the Library Room, on Thurſday, the 30th Day of May inſtant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, in order to conſider of the Propriety of impowering the Directors to remove the Books and Effects of the Company, and determine on the Place where they ſhall be depoſited, in caſe any future Event ſhould render that Meaſure neceſſary.

By Order of the Directors,

¶ ANDREW ROBESON, Secretary.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 27th day of May inſt. at the houſe of George Bakeoven, in Kenſington, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain vacant lot or piece of ground, ſituate in Kenſington aforeſaid, and on the north or northeaſterly ſide of Hanover-ſtreet, containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 200 feet; bounded with ground late of Anthony Palmer, Eſq; and by ground of Edward Morris and Wife, and others; ſubject to a ground or quitrent of ------- currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Jonathan Biles, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 29th day of May inſt. on the premiſes, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two ſtory frame meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, the ſouth corner of Cheſter or Stamper's-alley, between Pine and Lombard-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, 22 feet, and in depth, on Cheſter-alley aforeſaid, 65 feet; bounded northward by Cheſter-alley aforeſaid, eaſtward by ground of Edward Shippen, ſouthward by ground of John Brickill, and weſtward by Third ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a groundrent of 22 Spaniſh milled dollars per annum; late the eſtate of John Andrews; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 23d day of May inſt, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Henry Dering, junior, at Stony-Batter, on the Pottſgrove road, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of New-Hanover, containing about 180 acres; alſo a certain water corn or griſt mill, and tract of about 60 acres of land, ſituate as aforeſaid; the whole late the eſtate of a certain Michael Feadley, commonly called Michael Feadley, the younger; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 29th day of May inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Thomand Ball, in the town of Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland, a certain plantation, tract or piece of land, called *Preſcott*, ſituate at the Mouth of Buffaloe creek, in Buffaloe townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, containing about 320 acres, together with the houſes, mills, and other buildings and improvements thereon erected; late the eſtate of Ludwick Derr; ſeized and taken in execution, by

† WILLIAM SCULL, Sheriff.

THIS is to give notice unto all perſons whom it may concern, that the ſubſcriber intends, on Thurſday the 13th day of June next, to exhibit a petition to the General Aſſembly of the Counties of Newcaſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, to paſs an act for the erecting a bridge over the main branch of Duck Creek, from Robert Holliday's public wharf (on the ſouth ſide of ſaid creek) in Kent County, unto land, now the property of the ſubſcriber (on the north ſide of ſaid creek) in Newcaſtle County, for his conveniency, as well as the public's in general. Any perſon or perſons having objections to ſuch law paſſing, are deſired to attend and make them known.

May 2, 1776. †4w. CHARLES POPE.

WAS FOUND, on the 25th day of April laſt, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, at the door of a dwelling-houſe in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Front ſtreet, A NEAT FOWLING PIECE, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen and left there by ſome evil diſpoſed perſon, as it was loaded, primed, and cocked. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to JOSEPH CIMMINGS, in Wilmington, proving their property, and paying the charges, may have it again. ¶

Cheſter County, May 14, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN PASCHALL, junior, late of Darby, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts by the firſt of July next, that they may be adjuſted and paid, by

† HENRY PASCHALL, Adminiſtrator.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has on hand a genteel Aſſortment of Merchandize, which he will diſpoſe of for a ſmall profit. Some of the articles are as follow: Broad Cloths and Trimmings, ſuch as brown, buff, green, blue, and light colours; Indian Nankeens, ſilk, thread and worſted Stockings, ſilk and worſted Breeches Patterns, coarſe Linens, Checks and Stripes, Indigo, Bibles, Prayer-Books, Watts's Hymns, a good Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware juſt opened, moſt ſizes of China and Delph Bowls fit for taverns, blue and white and enamelled Diſhes and Plates, Teapots, Cups and Saucers, &c. An Aſſortment of Queen's Ware Teapots, Cups and Saucers; Regimental Buttons, &c. &c.

A CONSIDERABLE aſſortment of handſome Pier and Sconce GLASSES--a large choice of neat Dreſſing GLASSES, together with a great number of ſmaller ſizes, very fit for country ſtores and ſhopkeepers, to be ſold whol-ſale and retail, on the loweſt terms, by

John Elliott,

At his Looking-glaſs ſtore, in Walnut-ſtreet.

As he intends declining the importation of Looking-glaſſes in future, and purpoſes to ſell the houſe he lives in, which is properly fitted up for carrying on the LOOKING-GLASS buſineſs, particularly for quickſilvering; which art, with all other inſtructions neceſſary for carrying on ſaid trade, he is willing to communicate to any perſon who may purchaſe ſaid houſe, and the remaining ſtock on hand, which he will ſell very low to ſuch a purchaſer. N. B. It hath been a noted and good-accuſtomed ſtore for looking-glaſſes near 14 years.

Alſo to be lett or ſold (and may be entered on the 30th inſt.) A commodious three ſtory houſe adjoining.

WANTED, a Number of Hands, capable of refining and drawing BAR-IRON, to work in a FORGE, lately erected in Springtown Manor, Cheſter County. Perſons inclining to engage are deſired to apply to

†4w. JAMES M'CONNAUGHY, near ſaid Forge.

Philadelphia, May 8, 1776.

Juſt printed, publiſhed, and now ſelling by

ROBERT BELL, in Third-ſtreet;

Price Two Shillings,

With large Allowance to thoſe who buy per the Dozen,

THE Second Edition of PLAIN TRUTH; addreſſed to the INHABITANTS of AMERICA, containing remarks on a late pamphlet, intituled COMMON SENSE: Wherein are ſhewn, that the Scheme of Independence is ruinous, deluſive and impracticable: That were the author's aſſeverations, reſpecting the power of America, as real as nugatory, reconciliation, on liberal principles, with Great-Britain would be exalted policy; and that, circumſtanced as we are, permanent liberty, and true happineſs, can only be obtained by reconciliation with that kingdom. Written by CANDIDUS.

Will ye turn from flattery, and attend to this ſide?
There TRUTH, *unlicenc'd, walks; and dares accoſt*
Even Kings themſelves, the Monarchs of the free!
Thomſon *on the liberties of Britain.*

N. B. To this pamphlet is ſubjoined a Defence of the Liberty of the Preſs, by the ſagacious and patriotic Junius, author of the celebrated Free Letters to his preſent Majeſty, and his Miniſters.

COLOSSUS

WILL be LETT to MARES, at ISAAC HAINES's Stable, in Weſt-Nottingham, near James Cumming's Tavern, at *Twenty Shillings* cash the ſeaſon, or *Twenty-five Shillings* truſt. He was got by the Old Engliſh Dray Horſe, is five years old this graſs, of a beautiful dark brown dapple, with two white feet, full 16½ hands high, is allowed to be the heavieſt horſe of his heighth in the province of Pennſylvania; is much admired for good ſpirit and genteel carriage: His colts that are coming a year old appear to be as large and as well built for either ſaddle or carriage as any in the county; he covered upwards of 80 mares laſt ſeaſon, in Salem, Weſt New-Jerſey, at *Forty Shillings* the ſeaſon, with general ſatisfaction. All favours will be gratefully acknowledged by, the public's friend,

¶ ISAAC HAINES.

TO BE DISPOSED OF

A VERY good ſtrong TOP CHAIR, with the Gears thereunto belonging, alſo a good Net to cover the Horſe in the Summer Seaſon. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Newlin townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 22d of April laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, named WILLIAM HARPER, 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, black hair, brown eyes, with the brows lately ſhaved, middling long viſage; had on, when he went away, an old light coloured cloth coat, with ſome metal buttons on, a lincey jacket, ſtriped red and white, good felt hat, old flaxen ſhirt, old tow trowſers, light blue yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes; one reaſon of his being ſo meanly clad was, he cut a good cloth jacket and buckſkin breeches to pieces juſt before he went away; he is much given to ſtrong drink, and when drunk very apt to ſwear and lie. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

† JAMES SMITH.

MADE his Eſcape from the Conſtable of the townſhip of New-Garden, in Cheſter county, the 22d of April, at night, a certain JAMES ELLIOT, about 6 feet high, ſtrong built, about 24 years of age, dark brown hair, long viſaged, ſwarthy complexion, brown cloth clothes, and a light coloured ſurtout coat: He rode a black Horſe, middle ſized. Whoever takes him up, and delivers him to me, ſhall have SIX POUNDS reward, from JOSEPH HUTTON, Conſtable. ¶

Eaſton, April 29, 1776.

WHEREAS, on the 17th of January laſt, a certain ABRAHAM NEWTON left a Horſe in Pledge for a Debt due to Adam Yohe, which he promiſed to pay in three Weeks; theſe are to deſire the ſaid Newton to come and pay his juſt Debt and Charges, up to the 10th of May, otherwiſe the ſaid Horſe will be ſold by public Vendue, by

† ADAM YOHE.

May 2, 1775.

WILL COVER this Seaſon, at the Stables of the Subſcriber, at the Sign of the Bull, in Pequea, at the ſmall Price of Two Dollars the Seaſon, the beautiful Horſe, called JOLLY RICHARD; he is a dark grey, ſomewhat dappled, full 15 hands and an inch high, riſing 5 years old this graſs, JOLLY RICHARD was got by that famous black Dray Horſe JOLLY ROGER; his dam is a beautiful country bred mare; he can be equalled by few horſes for ſtrength and gaiety of carriage, and is perhaps the moſt ſuitable horſe for the country that ever covered mares in this part of the province. Any Gentlemen inclining to ſend their mares may depend on good paſture on reaſonable terms, and care taken by

JACOB MILLER. †

Downing's-town, Cheſter County, April 27, 1776.

WILL COVER this ſeaſon, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, inn-keeper at Downing's-town, Cheſter County, at 10 ſhillings the ſingle leap, 20 ſhillings the ſeaſon, or 40 ſhillings to enſure a foal, a young Horſe called the RAVEN, 15 hands and 1 inch high, ſtrong and well made, being ſound and free from blemiſh, riſing 5 years old this graſs; he is a cole black, with a ſtar and ſnip, and ſome white on each foot; he carries well, trots and canters light and eaſy, and paces a travel. He was got by *Lion*, a horſe well known in the Jerſeys, and many parts of this province by the name of *Kelly's Ball*. Good paſture for mares at 2/6 per week. RICHARD CHEYNEY. ‡

WAS offered for ſale, on the 26th of April laſt, by one *Hugh Brown*, a ſorrel MARE, 4 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, with a white ratch down her face, bare footed, neither brand nor ear-mark, with a ſmall ſaddle, partly new, with a blue ſadule cloth; ſaid mare and ſaddle are ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner, if any, is deſired to come and prove his property, paying charges, may have her again, by applying to ALEXANDER MORRISON, living in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania. ¶

JOLLY CHESTER,

WILL COVER the enſuing ſeaſon, at Maidenhead, at the houſe of John Phillips, within one quarter of a mile of the noted horſe called Lofty, at *Twenty Shillings* the ſingle leap, *Forty Shillings* the ſeaſon, or *Three Pounds Ten Shillings* to warrant a mare with foal. JOLLY CHESTER is a fine bay, well marked, and is now riſing 4 years old, is full 15 hands high, free from all blemiſhes; he was got by True Briton, his dam by Hero, his grandam by Spark; JOLLY CHESTER is thought by good judges to be ſuperior to any horſe ever raiſed in the Jerſeys. Good paſture for mares, at 2s. per week. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Dublin Townſhip, Philadelp. County, on the 28th day of April laſt, an apprentice lad, named ABRAHAM VANTELT, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a ſhoemaker by trade, has ſandy hair, of a fair complexion, very talkative, had on, when he went away, a cloth coloured home made cloth coat and jacket, a pair of ſheep-ſkin breeches, dark grey woollen ſtockings, and neats-leather pumps with round braſs buckles, a fine ſhirt and felt hat, about half worn; he was ſeen making towards Philadelphia; it is thought he is gone amongſt the ſoldiers. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Six-pence reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† MICHAEL TRUMP.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL ALLINSON, in Burlington; JOSEPH CRUCKSHANK, in Philadelphia; and ELIAS BOUDINOT, Eſq; in Elizabeth-town;

AN approved new edition of the Laws of New-Jerſey (including thoſe of the laſt ſeſſion) which being much wanted, has been largely ſubſcribed for, and is now ſent to thoſe perſons who took in the ſubſcriptions, ready for delivery to the ſubſcribers, who are deſired to call for the ſame; not many more volumes than ſubſcribed for were ſtruck off; thoſe who are deſirous of having this body of laws, may do well to apply ſpeedily, or they may not be able to furniſh themſelves. ‡

THE Subſcriber, inclining to remove into the country, will ſell his real eſtate in the city of Burlington, conſiſting of a large commodious two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, in the main ſtreet near the lower market, having 4 good rooms on a floor, with a kitchen adjoining; it has a large yard and good garden back, which are planted with a variety of the beſt cherries, plumbs, pears and peach-trees, foreign grape-vines, buſhes, &c. and at the bottom of the lot, which continues through to Wood-ſtreet, is a barn, ſtables, hay-houſes, chair and waggon-houſes, cow-ſheds and corn cribb. Any purchaſer may alſo be accommodated with a very good apple orchard, meadow and other lots of ground convenient; and ſeveral pieces of furniture ſuitable to the houſe.

A dwelling-houſe on York-ſtreet, two ſtories high, which has 3 rooms on a floor, a hay-barrack, ſtable and cow-ſhed; a garden, a pretty graſs lot, and bearing orchard of choice apples; the whole containing near 4 acres.

Two other tenements (which have been uſed to accommodate two families in each) on Pearl-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet, each having a ſufficient garden ſpot.

Any perſons inclining to purchaſe, are deſired to view the premiſes, and may then be informed of the terms, and receive a good title of ‡ SAMUEL ALLINSON.

TO BE SOLD BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE, in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A VERY large Aſſortment of GERMAN SCYTHES, conſiſting of ſeven different marks and ſizes; alſo a quantity of ſuitable wetſtones, Dutch ſtraw knives, ſickles, iron lamps, camp looking glaſſes, braſs kettles in neſts, ſorted from the ſmalleſt ſize to 24 and 30 gallons; ſilver watches, amber beads, Ben leather ſoals, pewter diſhes and baſons, black paduaſoy, blue ſattin, black flowered mode, drab coloured grazets, ſilk and hair twiſt, nonſopretties, ſhoe-buckles.

STRAYED away from the Commons of this City, a red and white COW, with two ſmall hind Teats, and a Star in her Forehead. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow, and brings her to the Subſcriber, living oppoſite Mr. Puſey's Brewhouſe, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS Reward, paid by

¶ SAMUEL OLIVER.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, the 2d of April laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, New Caſtle County, a Dutch ſervant lad, named Henry Nibble, *about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with light coloured ſtraight hair; had on, when he went away, a half-worn wool hat, a half worn light coloured cloth jacket, without ſkirts, a new lincey under jacket, black and white coloured, an old tow ſhirt, buckſkin breeches, blue ſtockings, footed with lighter coloured yarn than the legs, a pair of ſhoes, with ſtrings lately ſoaled. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* AMER GRUBB. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, a Mulattoe man, named *Ned*, but calls himſelf *Ned Devy*, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, he ſquints much, or rather has a caſt in his eyes, bow legged, with a ſcar on the left ſide of his noſe, and is very apt to ſhut his left eye; had on, when he went away, a ſuperfine bloſſom coloured broadcloth coat and breeches, black cotton-velvet jacket, holland ſhirt, white thread ſtockings, and took with him two white dowlas ſhirts, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, with ſome other clothes; he can beat on the drum, and is very fond of that exerciſe; he has been harboured in the Northern Liberties and Paſſyunk for 3 months, but has left that ſome time. Whoever takes up the above runaway, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have *Three Pounds* reward, paid by BLATHWAITE JONES.

All perſons are forbid to harbour or conceal the ſaid Mulattoe, as they will be proſecuted with the ſeverity of the law.

THE ſubſcriber having lately married a certain ANN MACCOLL, and for reaſons not herein mentioned diſowns her, and forbids any perſon or perſons to truſt her on his account, as he will not anſwer any debt for her after this date.

March 17, 1776. ‡ JOHN HARDY.

Northampton County, April 30, 1776.

COMMITTED ſome time ago into the Goal of the ſaid county, a certain ſervant man, named *George Frederick Spier*, who ſays he belongs to Thomas Yeardley, of Newtown townſhip, Bucks county. His ſaid maſter is therefore hereby deſired to come, in three weeks from the date hereof, pay the charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged upon paying his fees. PETER EALER, Goaler.

RUN away on the night of the 25th day of April laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Alloways Creek Townſhip, in the county of Salem, Weſt New Jerſey, a ſervant lad, named JAMES ALLCORN, this country born, about 17 years of age, ſmall of his age, ſlim built, black ſtraight hair, had on when he went away, a woollen blue cap with ſome white ſtripes, an old grey bear-ſkin jacket, with one ſkirt tore off, a new tow cloth ſhirt, trowſers of the ſame, old blue ſtockings, a pair of old ſhoes too large for him and been ſoaled, with braſs buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have five dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JACOB HOUSEMAN.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he went off with his brother William Allcorn, as he was ſeen ſkulking about the plantation ſome days before, ſuppoſed for an opportunity to get him away, and the ſaid William is likewiſe ſuppoſed to be a runaway, as he was a ſervant not long ſince to one Mr. Keen, a butcher in Wilmington. §

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday, the 4th day of June next, at the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Little Britain Townſhip, and County of Lancaſter,

A PLANTATION containing 206 acres of patent land, bounding on both ſides of Octorara Creek; there is on ſaid plantation 30 acres of good meadow, chiefly watered, and 30 more may be made and watered, 70 acres of good clear land, and all chiefly freſh and good ground, a good dwelling-houſe, barn and ſtables, and a good young bearing orchard; there is likewiſe on ſaid place a good griſt and merchant-mill, with 2 pair of ſtones, 2 bolting-cloths, with a never failing ſtream of water fit to go all weather, and in a good wheat country, 10 miles from Peach Bottom Ferry, where wheat may be had at all ſeaſons, and 25 miles from the landing; there is likewiſe the following goods to be ſold, viz. 2 waggons, a team of horſes, ploughs and harrows, and divers kinds of houſhold goods, cows and young cattle, ſheep and hogs. The vendue will begin at 10 o'clock, where due attendance and reaſonable credit will be given by the ſubſcriber, † JOHN HAMILTON.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

In the courſe of this week the CONGRESS *received the following advices from England.*

Tranſlation of a Treaty between his Majeſty and the reigning Duke of Brunſwick.

Signed at Brunſwick, *the 9th of* January, 1776.

BE it known unto all whom it does or may concern, that his Majeſty, the king of Great-Britain, having judged proper to propoſe to his moſt ſerene highneſs the duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburg, the ceſſion of a body of his troops, to be employed in the ſervice of Great-Britain, and his moſt ſerene highneſs having yielded with zeal and readineſs to his Majeſty's views, the high contracting parties have given orders for this purpoſe to their reſpective miniſters; that is to ſay, his Britannic majeſty to Col. William Faucitt, captain of the guards; and the moſt ſerene duke of Brunſwick and Lunenberg, to the privy counſellor de Feronce, who, after the exchange of their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles.

ART. I. The moſt ſerene Duke of Brunſwick yields to his Britannic Majeſty a corps of infantry of his troops, of three thouſand nine hundred and ſixty-four men, which corps ſhall be entirely at the diſpoſition of the King, as well in Europe as in America.

ART. II. His Moſt Serene highneſs alſo yields to his Britannic Majeſty, a body of light cavalry of three-hundred and thirty-ſix men, but as his Britannic Majeſty will not have occaſion for the horſes of this corps, the ſaid corps ſhall ſerve as a corps of infantry; and if the ſervice requires them to be mounted, his Majeſty engages to do it at his own expence.

ART. III. The Moſt Serene Duke engages to equip completely both theſe corps, except the horſes for the light-cavalry; his Moſt Serene Highneſs will keep in readineſs for marching, towards the 15th of February next at fartheſt the firſt diviſion of this corps, conſiſting of two thouſand two hundred and eighty-two men, in ſuch manner, that this firſt diviſion ſhall arrive, towards the 25th of February at the place of embarkation, to be agreed upon between the reſpective miniſters; as to the ſecond diviſion of the ſaid body of troops, amounting to two thouſand eighteen men, his Moſt Serene Highneſs will cauſe them to begin their march, in the laſt week of the month of March, at fartheſt; theſe two corps ſhall paſs in review at the place of their embarkation, before his Britannic Majeſty's Commiſſary; and in order to prevent deſertion in their march, his Britannic Majeſty will cauſe the moſt preciſe orders to be given in his electoral dominions, that all neceſſary meaſures be taken to ſtop every deſerter from this body of troops, and to convey them, without delay, to the place of embarkation, there to join their regiments. His Britannic Majeſty will cauſe directions to be given to the governors and commandants of places, bailiffs, and others, to execute theſe orders with the ſame exactneſs as is obſerved with regard to his Majeſty's electoral troops.

ART. IV. This body of infantry and of light cavalry, ſhall be compoſed of five regiment, and of two battallions, according to the liſts annexed to the preſent treaty; the officer's ſervants on the ſaid liſts ſhall be furniſhed with arms, and every neceſſary equipment as ſoldiers, they ſhall do ſervice like them, if occaſion requires it, and be paid as ſuch.

ART. V. The moſt ſerene Duke engages to furniſh the recruits that may be annually neceſſary for this corps; theſe recruits ſhall be delivered, after a previous notice of four months, to his Britannic Majeſty's commiſſary, diſciplined and equipped; the ſaid recruits ſhall arrive at the place of their embarkation at the time that ſhall be agreed upon before the opening of each campaign.

ART. VI. The King's ſervice, and the preſervation of the troops, requiring equally, that the commanding officers and ſubalterns ſhould be expert perſons, his Moſt Serene Highneſs will take proper care in the choice of them.

ART. VII. The Moſt Serene Duke engages to put this corps on the beſt footing poſſible; and none ſhall be admitted into it but perſons proper for campaign ſervice, and acknowledged as ſuch by his Britannic Majeſty's commiſſary.

ART. VIII. This corps ſhall be furniſhed with tents, and all neceſſary equipage.

ART. IX. The King grants to this corps the ordinary and extraordinary pay, as well as all advantages in forage, proviſion, &c. &c. enjoyed by the royal troops; and the Moſt Serene Duke engages to let this corps enjoy all the emoluments of pay, that his Britannic Majeſty allows them; the ſick and wounded of the ſaid corps ſhall be taken care of in the hoſpitals, and at the expence of the King, as the troops of his Britannick Majeſty; the wounded, not in a condition to ſerve, ſhall be tranſported into Europe, at the expence of the King, and landed in a port on the Elbe or the Weſer; as to what regards the body of light cavalry, they ſhall be put on the footing of Britiſh light cavalry, when they are diſmounted; but they ſhall have the ſame pay, as well ordinary as extraordinary, as the light horſe of his Majeſty, from the day that they ſhall ſerve on horſeback.

ART. X. There ſhall be paid to his Moſt Serene Highneſs, under the title of levy-money, for each foot-ſoldier, or trooper not mounted, thirty crowns banco, the crown reckoned at fifty-three ſols of Holland, and reckoned at four ſhillings nine-pence three farthings; one third of this levy money ſhall be paid a month after the ſignature of the treaty, and the two other thirds ſhall be paid two months after the ſignature; the payment of this levy money ſhall be made; nevertheleſs, on condition, that thirty crowns banco ſhall be retained for each ſoldier of the ſaid corps, who without cauſe of ſickneſs ſhall be abſent on the day when they paſs in review before his Britannic Majeſty's commiſſary; which thirty crowns banco ſhall, however, be paid as ſoon as the abſent ſoldiers ſhall join their reſpective corps.

ART. XI. According to cuſtom, three wounded men ſhall be reckoned as one killed; a man killed ſhall be paid for at the rate of levy-money; if it ſhall happen, that any of the regiments, battalions, or companies of this corps, ſhould ſuffer a loſs altogether extraordinary, either in a battle, a ſiege, or by an uncommon contagious malady, or by the loſs of any tranſport veſſel in the voyage to America, his Britannic Majeſty will make good, in the moſt equitable manner, the loſs of the officer or ſoldier, and will be at the expence of the neceſſary recruits, to re-eſtabliſh the corps that ſhall have ſuffered this extraordinary loſs.

ART. XII. The Moſt Serene Duke reſerves to himſelf the nomination to the vacant employments, as alſo the adminiſtration of juſtice; moreover, his Britannic Majeſty will cauſe orders to be given to the commander of the army, in which this corps ſhall ſerve, not to exact of this corps any extraordinary ſervices, or ſuch as are beyond their proportion with the reſt of the army; this corps ſhall take the oath of fidelity to his Britannic Majeſty, without prejudice to the oath which they have taken to their Sovereign.

ART. XIII. Towards defraying the extraordinary expences, which the haſty equipment of this body of troops occaſions, his Britannick Majeſty grants two months pay, previous to the march of the ſaid troops, and from the time the troops ſhall have quitted their quarters, in order to repair to the place of their deſtination, all the expences of their march and tranſport, ſhall be at the charge of his Britannic Majeſty.

ART. IV. His Britannic Majeſty grants to his Moſt Serene Highneſs an annual ſubſidy, which ſhall be regulated in the manner following: it ſhall commence from the day of the ſignature of the preſent treaty, and ſhall be ſingle, that is to ſay, of the amount of ſixty-four thouſand five hundred German crowns, as long as theſe troops ſhall enjoy the pay; from the time the pay ſhall ceaſe, the ſubſidy ſhall be double, that is to ſay, of one hundred twenty-nine thouſand German crowns. This double ſubſidy ſhall be continued during two years after the return of the ſaid troops into his Moſt Serene Highneſs's dominions.

ART. XV. This treaty ſhall be ratified by the high contracting parties, and the ratifications thereof ſhall be exchanged as ſoon as poſſible.

Thus concluded and ſigned by the miniſter plenipotentiary of his Majeſty, the King of Great-Britain, on one part, and by the miniſter plenipotentiary of his moſt ſerene highneſs the duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburg, on the other part.

Done at Brunſwick this 9th of January, 1779.

William Faucett (L. S.) J. B. de Feronce (L. S.)

Note concerning the levy money.

BY the ſtate annexed to the preſent note, it is manifeſt, that the total of the heads for which levy money is paid, amounts to four thouſand eighty-four. By the 10th article of the treaty, it is agreed, that thirty crowns banco of fifty three ſols of Holland, ſhall be paid; the crown banco is valued at 4s. 9d. 3 4ths, which makes for the whole 2948l. 7s. 6d. By the ſame tenth article it is agreed, that one third part of this ſum ſhall be paid one month, and the two other third parts, two months after the ſignature; conſequently his Britannic Majeſty will be pleaſed to order it to be paid on the 9th of February next to the banker properly authoriſed, the third part of the levy money making 9827l. 2s. 6d. the two other third parts ſhall be paid on the 9th of March next, the amount of which is 19654l. 5s.

Done and ſigned at Brunſwick this 9th of January, 1776.

William Faucitt. J. B. de Feronce.

Tranſlation of a Treaty between his Majeſty and the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſell.

Signed at Caſſell, the 15th of January, 1776.

HIS Britannic Majeſty being deſirous of employing in his ſervice a body of twelve thouſand men of the troops of his moſt ſerene highneſs the reigning Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſell, and that prince full of attachment for his Majeſty, deſiring nothing more than to give him proofs of it, his Majeſty, in order to ſettle the objects relative to this alliance has thought proper to ſend to Caſſell the Sieur William Faucitt, his Miniſter Plenipotentiary, and Colonel in his ſervice; and his Moſt Serene Highneſs has named, on his part for the ſame purpoſe, the Baron Martin Erneſte de Schlieſſen, his Miniſter of ſtate, Lieutenant General and Knight of his orders, who being furniſhed with requiſite full powers, have agreed that the treaties formerly concluded between Great-Britain and Heſſe, ſhall be made the baſis of the preſent treaty, and to adopt as much of them as ſhall be applicable to the preſent circumſtances, or to determine by new articles ſuch points as muſt be ſettled otherwiſe; every thing that ſhall not be differently regulated, ſhall be deemed to ſubſiſt in full force, as it ſhall appear to be declared in the abovementioned treaties; and as it is not poſſible to ſpecify each particular caſe, every thing that ſhall not be found regulated in a preciſe manner, neither in the preſent treaty nor in the former treaties, ought to be ſettled with equity and good faith, conformably to the ſame principles which were agreed on each part to be purſued for regulating all ſuch caſes, whether during or after the laſt war.

I. There ſhall be therefore, by virtue of this treaty between his Majeſty the King of Great-Britain and his moſt ſerene highneſs the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſell, their ſucceſſors and heirs, a ſtrict friendſhip, and a ſincere, firm and conſtant union, inſomuch that the one ſhall conſider the intereſts of the other as his own, and ſhall apply himſelf with good faith to advance them to the utmoſt, and to prevent and avert mutually all trouble and loſs.

II. To this end it is agreed, that all former treaties principally of guaranty, be deemed to be renewed and confirmed by the preſent treaty in all their points, articles and clauſes, and ſhall be of the ſame force as if they were herein inſerted, word for word, ſo far as is not derogated from them by the preſent treaty.

III. This body of twelve thouſand men of the troops of Heſſe, which is to be employed in his Britannic Majeſty's ſervice, ſhall conſiſt of four battalions of grenadiers of four companies each, fifteen battalions of infantry of five companies each, and two companies of chaſſeurs; the whole provided with general and other neceſſary officers. This corps ſhall be compleatly equipped and provided with tents, and accoutrements of which it may ſtand in need; in a word ſhall be put upon the beſt footing poſſible, and none ſhall be admitted into it but men fit for ſervice, and acknowledged for ſuch by his Britannic Majeſty's commiſſary. Formerly the ſignature of the treaties has uſually preceded, by ſome time, the term of the requiſition for the march of the troops, but as in the preſent circumſtances there is no time to be loſt, the day of the ſignature of the preſent treaty is deemed alſo to be the term of the requiſition; and three battalions of grenadiers, battalions of infantry, with one company of chaſſeurs, ſhall be in a condition to paſs in review before his Britannic Majeſty's commiſſary on the fourteenth of February, and ſhall begin to march on the day following the fifteenth of February, for the place of embarkation. The reſt ſhall be ready in four weeks after, if poſſible, and march in like manner.

This body of troops ſhall not be ſeparated, unleſs reaſons of war require it, but ſhall remain under the orders of the general to whom his Moſt Serene Highneſs has entruſted the command; and the ſecond diviſion ſhall be conducted to the ſame places only where the firſt ſhall actually be, if not contrary to the plan of operations.

IV. Each battalion of this body of troops ſhall be provided with two pieces of field artillery, with the officers, gunners, and other perſons, and the train thereunto belonging, if his Majeſty is deſirous of it.

V. Towards defraying the expence in which the Moſt Serene Landgrave ſhall be engaged for the arming and putting in condition the ſaid corps of twelve thouſand men, his Majeſty the King of Great-Britain promiſes to pay to his Moſt Serene Highneſs, for each foot ſoldier thirty crowns *banco* levy money, as well for the infantry as for the chaſſeurs, or artillery, if there ſhould be any, the ſum total of which ſhall be aſcertained according to the number of men compoſing this corps, and as they have been reckoned in former alliances.

The ſum of one hundred and eighty thouſand crowns *banco* valued as in the following article, ſhall be paid on account of this levy money on the tenth of February, and the reſidue ſhall be paid when the ſecond diviſion of this corps ſhall begin their march.

VI. In all the former treaties a certain number of years is ſtipulated for their duration; but in the preſent his Britannic Majeſty chuſing rather not to engage himſelf for any longer time than he ſhall have occaſion for theſe troops, conſents inſtead thereof that the ſubſidy ſhall be double from the day of the ſignature of this treaty to its expiration, that is to ſay, that it ſhall amount for this body of twelve thouſand men to the ſum of four hundred and fifty thouſand crowns *banco*, per annum; the crown reckoned at fifty-three ſols of Holland: or at four ſhillings and nine-pence three farthings Engliſh money, and that the ſubſidy ſhall continue upon this foot during all the time that this body of troops ſhall remain in Britiſh pay. His Britannic Majeſty engages alſo to give notice to the Moſt Serene Landgrave of its determination twelve months or a whole year before it ſhall take place; which notice ſhall not even be given before this body of troops is returned, and actually arrived in the dominions of the ſaid prince, namely in Heſſe, properly ſo called. His Majeſty ſhall continue equally to this corps the pay and other emoluments for the remainder of the month in which it ſhall repaſs the frontiers of Heſſe; and his Moſt Serene Highneſs reſerves to himſelf on his ſide, the liberty of recalling his troops at the end of four years, if they are not ſent back before, or to agree with his Britannic Majeſty at the end of that time for another term.

VII. With regard to the pay and treatment, as well ordinary as extraordinary, of the ſaid troops, they ſhall be put on the ſame foot, in all reſpects, with the national Britiſh troops; and his Majeſty's department of war ſhall deliver without delay to that of his Moſt Serene Highneſs, an exact and faithful ſtate of the pay and treatment enjoyed by thoſe troops; which pay and treatment, in conſideration, that his Moſt Serene Highneſs could not put this corps in a condition to march in ſo ſhort a time without extraordinary expences, ſhall commence for the firſt diviſion on the firſt of February, and for the ſecond, ſeven days before it ſhall begin to march, and ſhall be paid into the military cheſt of Heſſe, without any abatement or deduction, to be diſtributed according to the arrangements which ſhall be made for that purpoſe, and the ſum of twenty thouſand pounds ſterling ſhall be advanced immediately on account of the ſaid pay.

VIII. If it ſhould happen unfortunately that any regiment or company of the ſaid corps ſhould be ruined or deſtroyed either by accidents on the ſea or otherwiſe, in the whole or in part, or that the pieces of artillery or other effects with which they ſhall be provided, ſhould be taken by the enemy, or loſt on the ſea, his Majeſty the King of Great-Britain ſhall cauſe to be paid the expences of the neceſſary recruits, as well as the price of the ſaid field pieces and effects, in order forthwith to reinſtate the artillery and the ſaid regiments or companies; and the ſaid recruits ſhall be ſettled likewiſe on the foot of thoſe which were furniſhed to the Heſſian officers by virtue of the treaty of 1702, article the fifth, to the end that the corps may be always preſerved and ſent back in as good a ſtate as it was delivered in: The recruits annually neceſſary ſhall be ſent to the Engliſh commiſſary, diſciplined and compleatly equipped, at the place of embarkation, at ſuch time as his Britannic Majeſty ſhall appoint.

IX. In Europe his Majeſty ſhall make uſe of this body of troops by land wherever he ſhall judge proper; but North-America is the only country of the other parts of the globe where this body of troops ſhall be employed. They ſhall not ſerve on the ſea, and they ſhall enjoy in all things, without any reſtriction whatſoever, the ſame pay and emoluments, as are enjoyed by the Engliſh troops.

X. In caſe the Moſt Serene Landgrave ſhould be attacked or diſturbed in the poſſeſſion of his dominions, his Britannic Majeſty promiſes and engages to give him all the ſuccour that it ſhall be in his power *to afford*, [original *de donner*] which ſuccour ſhall be continued to him until he ſhall have obtained an entire ſecurity and juſt indemniſication: as the moſt Serene Landgrave promiſes likewiſe on his part, that in caſe his Majeſty the King of Great-Britain is attacked or diſturbed in his kingdoms, dominions, lands, provinces or towns, he will *give him* [original, *lui prêtera*] in like manner all the ſuccour that it ſhall be in his power *to afford*, [original *de donner*] which ſuccour ſhall likewiſe be continued to him, until he ſhall have obtained a good and advantageous peace.

XI. In order to render this alliance and union the more perfect and to leave no doubt with the parties about the certainty of the ſuccour which they have to expect by virtue of this treaty, it is expreſsly agreed, that to judge for the future whether the caſe of this alliance and the ſtipulated ſuccour exiſts or not, it ſhall ſuffice, that either of the parties is actually attacked by force of arms, without his having firſt uſed open force againſt him who attacks him.

XII. The ſick of the Heſſian corps ſhall remain under the care of their phyſicians, ſurgeons, and other perſons appointed for that purpoſe, under the orders of the general commanding the corps of that nation; and every thing ſhall be allowed them that his Majeſty allows to his own troops.

XIII. All the Heſſian deſerters ſhall be faithfully given up wherever they ſhall be diſcovered in the places dependent on his Britannic Majeſty, and above all as far as it is poſſible, no perſon whatever of [illegible] ſhall be permitted to eſtabliſh himſelf in America, without the conſent of his ſovereign.

XIV. All the tranſports for the troops, as well for the men as for the effects, ſhall be at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty; and none belonging to the ſaid corps ſhall pay any poſtage of letters, in conſideration of the diſtance of the places.

XV. The treaty ſhall be ratified by the high contracting parties, and the ratifications thereof ſhall be exchanged as ſoon as poſſible.

In witneſs whereof, we the underſigned, furniſhed with the full powers of his Majeſty the King of Great-Britain on one part, and of his Moſt Serene Highneſs the reigning Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſell on the other part, have ſigned the preſent treaty, and have cauſed the ſeals of our arms to be put thereto. Done at Caſſell, the fifteenth of January, in the year 1776.

L. S. William Faucitt. L. S. M. de Schlieſſen.

Tranſlation of a Treaty between his Majeſty and the Hereditary Prince of Heſſe Caſſell, *reigning Count of* Hanau, *&c.*

Signed at Hanau, *the 5th of* February, 1776.

BE it known to all whom it may concern, that his Majeſty the King of Great-Britain having judged proper to accept a body of infantry of the troops of his moſt ſerene highneſs the hereditary Prince of Heſſe Caſſell, reigning Count of Hanau, &c. to be employed in the ſervice of Great-Britain, the high contracting parties have giving orders for this purpoſe to their reſpective miniſters, that is to ſay, his Britannic

Majesty to Colonel William Faucitt, captain of the guards; and the most serene hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassell to his minister and privy councillor Frederic de Malsbourg; who after the exchange of their respective full powers have agreed upon the following articles.

Art. I. The said Most Serene Prince yields to his Britannic Majesty a body of infantry of six hundred sixty-eight men, which shall be at the entire disposition of the King of Great-Britain.

Art. II. The Most Serene Prince engages to equip compleatly this corps, and that it shall be ready to march the twentieth of the month of March next, at farthest. The said corps shall pass in review before his Britannic Majesty's commissary at Hanau, if that can be done, or at some other place, as opportunity shall offer.

Art. III. The most Serene Prince engages to furnish the recruits annually necessary; these recruits shall be delivered to his Britannic Majesty's commissary, disciplined and compleatly equipped: his Most Serene Highness will do his utmost that the whole may arrive at the place of their embarkation at the time his Majesty shall fix upon.

Art. IV. The service of his Britannic Majesty, and the preservation of the troops, requiring equally that the commanding officers and subalterns should be perfectly acquainted with the service, his Most Serene Highness will take proper care in the choice of them.

Art. V. The Most Serene Prince engages to put this corps on the best footing possible, and none shall be admitted into it but persons proper for campaign service, and acknowledged as such by his Britannic Majesty's Commissary.

Art. VI. This corps shall be furnished with tents and all necessary equipage.

Art. VII. The King grants to this corps the ordinary and extraordinary pay, as well as all the advantages in forage, provisions, winter-quarters, and refreshments, &c. &c. enjoyed by the royal troops; and the Most Serene Prince engages to let this corps enjoy all the emoluments of pay that his Britannic Majesty allows them. The sick and wounded of the said corps will be taken care of in the King's hospitals, and shall be treated in this respect as his Britannic Majesty's troops; and the wounded, not in a condition to serve, shall be transported into Europe, and sent back into their own country at the expence of the King.

Art. VIII. There shall be paid to his Most Serene Highness, under the title of levy money, for each foot soldier, thirty crowns banco; the crown reckoned at fifty-three sols of Holland: one half of this levy money shall be paid six weeks after the signature of the treaty, and the other half three months and a half after the signature.

Art. IX. According to custom, three wounded men shall be reckoned as one killed: a man killed, shall be paid for at the rate of the levy money. If it shall happen that any company of this corps should be entirely ruined or destroyed, the King will pay the expence of the necessary recruits to re-establish this corps.

Art. X. The Most Serene Prince reserves to himself the nomination to the vacant employments, as also the administration of justice. Moreover his Britannic Majesty will cause orders to be given to the commander of the army in which this corps shall serve, not to exact of this corps any extraordinary services, or such as are beyond their proportion with the rest of the army; and when they shall serve with the English troops, or with other auxiliaries, the officers shall command (as the military service requires of itself) according to their military rank, and the seniority of their commissions, without making any distinction of what corps the troops may be with which they may serve. This corps shall take the oath of fidelity to his Britannic Majesty, without prejudice to that which they have taken to their sovereign.

Art. XI. Their pay shall commence fifteen days before the march of this body of troops, and from the time the troops shall have quitted their quarters, in order to repair to the place of their destination, all the expences of march and transport, as well as of the future return of the troops into their own country, shall be at the charge of his Britannic Majesty.

Art. XII. His Britannic Majesty will grant to the Most Serene Prince, during all the time that this body of troops shall be in the pay of his Majesty, an equal subsidy of twenty-five thousand and fifty crowns banco. His Majesty shall cause notice of the cessation of the aforesaid subsidy to be given, a whole year before it shall cease to be paid, provided that this notice shall not be given till after the return of the troops into the dominions of his Most Serene Highness.

This treaty shall be ratified by the high contracting parties, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged as soon as possible, In witness whereof, we the undersigned, in virtue of our full powers have signed the present treaty, and have thereunto put the seal of our arms.

Done at Hanau, the 5th of February, 1776.

L. S. William Faucitt. L. S. Frederic Bn. de Malsbourg.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

On Thursday Lord North moved that the above treaties should be referred to the Committee of Supplies; on which an interesting debate arose, of which the following is the most material part given by the London papers.

His Lordship explained the general plan of the treaty, the necessity of the measure, and the very salutary effects that might be expected from it. He said, no question could arise upon it but three, all of which were too plain to require much elucidation. Whether the troops to be hired were wanted? Whether the terms they were procured on were advantageous? and, whether the force was such as might be deemed fully adequate to effect the operations for which they were intended? As to the first point he said, that reducing America to a proper constitutional state of obedience, being the great object of Parliament, the best and most speedy means of effecting so desirable a purpose, was the motive which induced administration to adopt the measure, because men could be readier had, and upon much cheaper terms in this way, than we could possibly recruit them at home. On the second point he observed that not only in the view of comparative cheapness with home levies, but as referring to former times, the present troops, will cost us less than, taking all circumstances together, we could have expected. And lastly, that the force which this measure would enable us to send to America, would be such, as in all human probability must compel that country to submit to reasonable terms of submission, perhaps without the farther effusion of blood.

Lord John Cavendish.—Reprobated the measure in all its parts. He observed that the present was the first alarming consequence of the American war. Britain was to be disgraced in the eyes of all Europe. She was to be impoverished, nay, what was, if possible, worse, she was compelled to apply to two petty German states in the most mortifying and humiliating manner, and submit to indignities never before prescribed to a crowned head presiding over a powerful and opulent kingdom. First, the troops were to enter into pay before they began to march—a thing never known before. Secondly, levy money was to be paid at the rate of nearly £7. 10s. per man. Thirdly, not satisfied with this, those petty Princes are to be subsidized. Fourthly, they have had the modesty to insist on a double subsidy. Fifthly, the subsidy is to be continued for two years, in one instance, and one year in the other, after the troops have returned to their respective counties. And lastly, a body of 12,000 foreigners are to be introduced into the dominions of the British crown, under no controul of either King or Parliament; for the express words of the treaty are, "that this body of troops (Hessians) shall remain under the command of the General, to whom his most serene Highness has entrusted his command."

At half after one the House divided on the question, when the numbers were, 242 for referring the treaties to a committee of supply, 88 against the motion.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 5, 1776.

"'Tis very uncertain whether ever this reaches you, however it must take its fate. You will no doubt be much surprized at not receiving of late any intelligence from this side the water, but your wonder will soon cease, on being informed that for many months past every letter (almost) from this to America, and from thence to Great-Britain have been intercepted; and are now in the Secretary of State's Office to be brought forward hereafter, as charges against your friends here. This little affects me, for besides my innocence, I am convinced if the ministers and Scotchmen succeed in enslaving America, there will be no liberty here, in which case I shall be very easy how soon my journey to the other world begins; if they do not succeed in their nefarious attempts, they will never dare to molest the friends of America here.

"You may be assured that the Scotch to a man are your most inveterate enemies, and as Scotch politics still rule this country absolutely, You will from that source, draw the principle of the present ministerial conduct against you. The present plan is this; to have early in the spring, 20,000 men in New-England; 10,000 at New-York, and 10,000 in Virginia and the Carolinas; with 10,000 in Canada. Lord Cornwallis is sailed with 7 regiments from Cork already (about 3000 men) to Virginia, with Sir P. Parker in the Bristol, a 50 gun ship, as Commodore on that station. Burgoyne is to return with his regiment of light horse; and besides, 3000 horses are to be sent over, to draw the artillery and baggage waggons through the country. It is thought at present that General Howe is to command in chief by land, and Lord Howe at sea; as no older officers will engage in the business, especially under the present palroon Secretary. The 10,000 men sent to New-York are to join the force in New-England or to march to Philadelphia by land, as occasion may require. Col. James of the artillery, who came from Boston with Gage, has about a month since been sent back with a command of several bomb-ketches, independent of the Admiral or Commander in Chief by land, with orders to burn every town he can come at. Charles-Town, South-Carolina is to be the first sacrifice, and then he is to go northward. I withold any comments on this scheme, or those of setting on the Indians and slaves to murder defenceless women and innocent children; but surely the God who presides over the universe, with justice and mercy, will shower down destruction on the advisers as well as executors of such horrid deeds.

"Thus, you have the whole force of this country under Scotch Councils, with all its influence in Europe to contend with; for there is not a power in this quarter of the globe that has not been applied to either to take an active part against, or at least to withold any assistance from you, particularly of arms and ammunition: For of the 50,000 men to be sent against you, 20,000 and odd are Germans, Brunswickers, Hessians and Hanoverians: 1000 of the guards are also to go. In this situation, every thinking man here supposed you would before this had Agents at foreign Courts, particularly France and Spain, to negotiate for aid, since 'tis certain the French will not openly interfere in your behalf 'till you avow an independance.

"In short, the plan you may depend on, is as early as possible to attack you in various parts with the whole force of this country. If you are conquered, besides hanging and confiscations innumerable, the remaining poor souls will be worse slaves than the natives of Mexico and Peru. How so dreadful an evil is to be prevented, I think common sense points out. There is no alternative but an instant declaration of independence & a consequent negotiation, at least for naval assistance; or an humble submission to be slaves to Scotchmen. The first step will give vigour to opposition here, which is at present so torpid as not to afford the least glimmering ray of hope from thence, until it is roused by some convulsive shock. Notwithstanding, I think your friends encrease instead of diminishing; but still, unless a very few excepted, they are all indolent, while your enemies are as active as possible. Besides, I do not know how it happens, but so it really is, that your enemies here are the only people who get any intelligence of what you are about. Farewell; may heaven prosper all your undertakings."

Extract of a letter from London, February 7.

"Lord George Germaine, or Sackville is made Minister absolute for the American war. Lord Howe is appointed Commander in Chief of the fleet. The Commander at land is not yet determined. Lord Cornwallis is now ready to sail from Cork with 3000 men for Virginia, to meet General Clinton. The plan is, to march through that Colony, and attack Philadelphia by land, if impracticable by sea. They reckon, upon paper, to have an army of 30,000, mostly Germans, in America by June. Burgoyne is to retake Canada with 10,000. If the passages over the Blue Ridge are fortified, that way will be impracticable. If offers of settlements, &c. are prepared to fling into the camp, in German, when the Germans arrive, it must have a great effect. They trust to the slaves, but, more to the Scotch among you. The Generals talked of are, Amherst's, Count La Lippe, or Harvey. The last is most probable. If the ministerial efforts do not succeed this campaign, it is over with them."

Extract of a letter from Bristol, dated Feb. 16.

"Colonel Allen and the prisoners with him, who were brought over with Brook Watson, remained some time at Pendennis Castle in Cornwall. Administration were embarrassed. They have at length ordered them back in the Solebay man of war. She is arrived at Cork from whence she goes direct to Boston. The people of Dublin collected upwards of one hundred pounds for their relief, and it was sent to Cork for them. Our friends in London attended to their case while here, and would have exerted every nerve to effect their release had they not been so unexpectedly removed. The people are in sentiment nearly as when you left England. Party divisions have been carried to a much greater heighth, through the conduct of government in obtaining a set of fulsome addresses approving of the American war. The effect these were expected to have on the public at large was entirely counteracted by the vigourous exertions of many of our friends, who obtained *in England* an equal number of petitions of a conciliatory nature. This is now generally subsiding, as Scotland has compleated her number. My opinion is the same as when I had the pleasure of conversing with you. The power of the Crown is so great, and the corruption of the people so general, that nothing can be expected on this side the water. The salvation of American freedom, and the restoration of *our constitution*, strange as it may seem, depends *on your success*. Hitherto you have had a variety of circumstances concurring in your favour, and I hope the approaching summer will open upon you every cheering prospect. The Heavens have fought on your side—Many transports have been disabled and wrecked at home. This campaign will determine the contest, and it behoves you to be prepared for the different divisions of troops that are ordered against you. Lord Cornwallis is at Cork with three thousand troops and nearly ready to sail—He is designed for Virginia to meet Gen. Clinton. The intention is to march through that country and attack Philadelphia. Ministry declare they shall have an army in America by June consisting of 30,000 but most of them will be Germans; they have not yet procured the sanction of Parliament; the business is however considered as done, and the uniform compliance of that abandoned assembly does not justify a doubt respecting it. Lord G. Germaine, (formerly Sackville) is minister for the American department. Lord How is appointed chief Commander of the fleet. Shuldham is to be recalled. Lord North as yet keeps his ground, though it is strongly suspected that at the end of this session he will resign the helm to another pilot, and the Minden hero will probably be the man. The conduct of Lord Dunmore is generally reprobated and we wish the Virginians could lay their hands on him. By the Sampson Capt. Coupar from New-York, we have advices as late as the 10th of January, though no confirmation of the surrender of Quebec. That event must, we think, long since have taken place, and measures are conducted by government accordingly. Burgoyne is to command the forces designed to retake Canada, 10,000 are said to be the number; these particulars you may depend on.—The recruiting parties in the different parts of the country meet with but little success. The bulk of the people are averse to the war, and though such numbers of the merchant ships are laid up, it is with great difficulty Seamen can be procured to man the frigates. At this hour a press is very generally expected. To victual the transports the more readily an embargo is laid on all provisions from Ireland, except to England and the plantations in the West-Indies. The Irish are displeased, and the protestants there, to a man almost, except the dependants of government, are favourers of America.

"As very few ships arrive but to government, we are imperfectly informed of your transactions. The Gazette of London has become as infamous as the Gazette of Brussels. When it gives any intelligence it is so mutilated that the shadow of the fact only remains. When any event of importance happens in your favour, it would be very material and advantageous if a circumstantial account was immediately transmitted. When you succeed the people are in triumph, and the ministerial advocates are depressed and silent.

"Col. Boyd is again in London. I hear he came through your camp, and that on your making a discovery of him he hastily departed. Many Americans are here, some dumb, others sanguine in the common cause, others, to their eternal disgrace, advocates for the Ministry.

"Are there no opportunities of your conveying a line with safety? Through Philadelphia or New-York I should imagine it might easily be accomplished. Our friend Wilkes is a candidate for the Chamberlainship in the gift of the Livery. Alderman Bull is in a poor state of health, a warmer friend America cannot boast, though I fear he will soon be removed to a more peaceful state. The cause has been the object to which he has sacrificed. Lee, the elder, is an Alderman, he behaves with spirit. Sayer has brought his action against Lord Rochford for false imprisonment. You heard I doubt not of that childish plot. Nothing has disgraced the judgment of administration so much except their blundering American conduct. The Somerset man of war is just arrived, what news she brings we cannot yet learn. We are often amused with reports of disunion among the Provincials; these reports answer the purpose of a day but nothing farther. Men who have taken up arms in so glorious a cause will sacrifice to each other, and not permit any thing to operate to the prejudice of the common good.—*Union cannot too strongly and frequently be inculcated.* All depends upon it.

"*Feb.* 18. Lord Cornwallis sailed from Cork with Sir Peter Parker's squadron last Monday, the 12th instant, a vessel arrived here yesterday and brought us this intelligence. No confirmation of Quebec's surrender yet."

Extract of a letter from Bristol, March 22.

"The wind has been so long to the westward, that the fleet of transports have been retarded, some of them full two months. The news-papers will give you all the information it is in our power further at present to furnish. The design of administration is declared to be, *absolute unconditional submission on your part*, and to effect this, they are straining every nerve. It is the opinion of some of the most intelligent, that if you are successful this campaign, and it is most devoutly to be wished, you may bid defiance to any future efforts to subdue you. The expences attending this merciless business are already enormous, and at the close of the year the national debt will be as great, as at the close of the late war. Many manufacturers are loudly complaining, and the Coventry trade is in a state of stagnation: The iron branches in the north are nearly in the same situation.—What then must the year produce? We have confirmed the news of the unfortunate defeat at Quebec. We hope however it may yet be subdued before any succour can arrive from hence. The 29th Regiment were sent with Carlton's brother some weeks ago, but are still at Portsmouth, detained by contrary winds. It has been a matter of astonishment, that the town of Boston has not been destroyed. We imagine it might have been burnt long since. It would have been a happy circumstance if the troops could have been dispossessed of it. They would then have had no place of security. The burning Norfolk has made serious impressions, and the like fate to a few towns more, will encrease the number of those, who have long lamented and exclaimed against such unexampled cruelty. The foreign troops will not, it is imagined, all be ready till the beginning of May; some may be sent probably next month. Burgoyne is destined for Canada with 10,000 British and Germans, Clinton and Cornwallis are destined to the South, Virginia, and Carolina. It is certain that the whole army (Scotch excepted) are disinclined to the service. An idea has been suggested that foreigners have nothing to do in this quarrel; that if on invitation, they should not readily join, or refuse to act;—a proclamation, declaring, that every soul taken, should be put to death, officers and men, without distinction,—it would not be unreasonable but equitable. They are invaders of the worst kind, and should be treated accordingly. A measure of this nature would be productive of more favorable consequences in the army than you may be aware of. Desperate situations require desperate exertions. The government keep us all ignorant of what is passing on your side; they have not published any thing since December, and that only about St. John's, excepting the Congress account of the late Quebec misfortune. It would be a happy circumstance if some mode of communication could be thought of.

"You will get verbal information respecting many transports now outward bound, their size, &c. several in this port are large, carrying 14 or 16 guns.—One of the Captains told me, they had a double quantity of stores and ammunition, and that he apprehended they were to be sent on some service after the delivery of their respective cargoes. Every possible care should be taken to intercept some of these. All the masters of them are not enemies.

"Dr. Price has published a very able pamphlet. It has had a rapid sale, and will tend to open the eyes of the nation. You will soon receive it.

Mr. Peter Parker's squadron was entirely dispersed. Many put back, some into French ports, and others into Lisbon; as the wind is now likely to come about, they will be again collecting together. Sir Peter, with Lord Cornwallis, did not put back, so that they probably weathered the storm."